MESULTS OF A TRAINED OBSERVER' RESEARCH IN THE ISLAND.

Wild Boars That Fight at the Drop of the Hat—The Ara-Tricolor, A Bird of Won-derful Plumage—The Anaconda's Pres-ence Proved—Soldier Encounters a Boa.

SAN LUIS, Cuba, Aug. 7.—Unlike other tropicountries of the Western Hemisphere, Cubs susses few wild animals, although the natural ditions of mountain, field, forest and jungle have cartainly been favorable to a greater num ber than have been known to exist on the island at any time. Outside of the wild boar, a small deer and the lutis or wood rat, a short enumeration ould cover the list and leave little to be told. Alligators are plentiful, and the cayman or croco dile is numerous, but as to the rabbit, raccoon United States, these and all others of a like kind sum or fox, which afford so much sport in the are unknown in Caba.

The eastern part of the island, especially Santago province, is rough and rugged with moun peaks that disappear among the clouds. In some cases these lofty piles shoot up abruptly from the coast, while again the coast may be low and marshy and the mountains far inland. There are lovely valleys between the ranges, and everywhere dense cover is abundant. Dark forests of mahogany, rosewood, ebony and walnut cover miles of territory, and other sections consist of rast savannas overgrown with tall grasses that reach to a horseman's shoulders. The natural sonditions are ideal for wild game, but the long settlement of the island and the raids of the insur gents, who have lived on the country for years, has left little for the sportsman.

The wild boar of Cuba answers in size and feferociousness to the jabali of northern Mexico and southern Texas They run in small packs or droves, have an overabundance of courage, and weigh from 250 to 350 pounds. In the latter respect they have the advantage over their cousins of Texas and Mexico. Their tusks are sharp and ninent, being several inches in length, and when they encounter an adversary in the brush, be he man or beast, there is sure to be a fight to the finish. With each drove of these creature guns a leader, who is called by the natives el solaforio, though why he should be designated a her-

The jutia (pronounced hoo te ab) is the only wild animal in Cuba that is native to the country. It is found in no other land, and is simply the overgrown rat of the States. It ranges in length from twelve inches to two feet, exclusive of the tail, is a mocturnal feeder and can be tamed almost to the degree of the domestic dog. The jutia is very common throughout Cuba, inhabiting the mountains, forests and lowlands, and is a general artiele of diet in both the wild and domestic state. The creature, however, has the repulsiveness of the common rat and is shunned by all except the Inland inhabitants, who prize it as one of their choicest foods. To catch the jutia, a simple box trap is arranged with double doors and a baited spring, and the foolish creature unhesitatingly walks to his destruction without so much as the thought of an investigation. The younger mem bers of the species are easily captured in hollow trunks or rotten logs, and no dogs are necessar to ferret them out, for upon the approach of a stranger to their hiding places they crawl forth to natisfy their curiosity and are easily made prisoners After once tasting captivity the animal hever seeks to escape.

The Nipe savannas on the northeastern coast of Santiago province, magnificent rolling prairies diversified with every variety of grass indigenous to the country, is now the only section where deer may be found in considerable numbers. Back In the interior, among the swamps and heavy cover, in the forests and mountain foothills, and in unsettled and unfrequented places they are also untered, but they have been almost exterminated by the savage wild dogs, which, escaping from civilization, have become as ferocious and as dangerous as the timber wolves of our Western country. These dogs are of as many colors as the domestic breeds and are low and cunning, their tails being quite as long as their bodies. The woods also abound in cats run wild, driven from their former homes by the burning of plantations and settlements. As these creatures are how thrown on their own resources for a living, they may develop into a wild species similar to our

The domestic animals let loose in the Island from the earliest period of its occupation have found a place favorable for their reproduction, but while increasing they have also undergone modifications. Cuban horses of the Andalusian race fore the insurrection of 1868 they were so numer throughout the island, and especially in the central and western regions, that nobody traveled afoot. To day the number of saddle animals has greatly diminished in proportion to the inhabitants, and nowhere are wild horses found, as they formerly were in Romano Cay, in the Nipe savannas and other isolated regions. Asses are not numerous, being kept mainly for breeding purposes. Overworked mules are seen everywhere, and as there are few railroads and no other kinds of roads to speak of, these hardy animals are used for trans portation over the trails and across the mountains. The camel of the Canaries which was introduced at one time, did not succeed, owing to the niguas, a species of insect which wounded its feet In certain parts of the island, especially in the district of Baracoa, the ox is used as a beast of burden and for driving. Goats and sheep have not thrived as well in Cuba as bogs and cattle; the goat has lost its virility, while the sheep, being poorly cared for, has replaced its fleece with a coal of hair. The foregoing enumeration covers about all of the land animals at present to be found in

Bird life is abundant, and well protected by ver. There are over 200 species of birds indigenous to the island, and over forty of the migra tory classes that yearly visit its shores. Handsomest among the native flyers is the tocoloro, crimson and creamy white, with blue bust and spotted neck, and a crown of tufted feathers. It mean singer and its pretty notes can be heard in forest or jungle or among the mountain gulches, where it builds its nest. The ariera is long-tailed member of the thrush family , which Inhabits thickets, and the sorzal is a sister of the tocoloro, having pretty feathers but no voice. The rarest of all birds in Cuba is the ara-tricolor,

nmonly known as the Cuban macaw. Its habitat is the swamps, and the following general description will illustrate its beauty: Forebead, red, becoming yellowish on top and shading into bright yellow on the neck; back feathers, cinnamon edged with green; under parts scarlet with a dash of orange on the throat; secondary feathers bright blue on the upper surface, pale brown underneath; tail feathers cinnamon, tipped with blue; legs brown and eyes yellow. Seen in the dusk resting on the lily pads of a swamp, the ara tricolor is one of the handsomest specimens of bird life to be found

Wild pea fowls conceal themselves in the deepest thickets, and wild guinea fowls are found everywhere, especially along the southern coast in the neighborhood of Santiago and Guantanamo. Quails of the Bob White species, but larger and unlike our own birds, are plentiful, but owing to the cover it is difficult to make a good bag of these birds. Dogs are of no use to hunt them, and the sonly way to enter a thicket and get a shot is by means of the machete.

The tocara, or wood pigeon, not unlike our old ssenger pigeon, is the best game bird to be found in Cuba. It grows to an unusual size in hot cir-mates, and, strange to say, is found in the greatest mumbers during the months of April, May and June. It is not swift flying, and an indifferent marksman in almost any of the woods of the island would find little difficulty in filling his game bag. Doves are considered a plague by the planters, who look upon these intruders as American farm ers regard crows. There are four species of la ome in Cuba, the principal variety being the same as our Carolina turtle dove. They fly in great numbers through the forests and across the fields, but are little hunted owing to the lack of proper shooting material and the inherent laziness of the inhabitants.

Wild parrots and paraquets are plentiful in Eastern Cuba, and they form the favorite article of food for the settler and the planter. Undoubtedly this liking is considerably enhanced from the

fact that the bird is simple in its nature and can be trapped, approached or clubbed without much So tame are they that a man with a long, stout stick can enter the brush and knock then rom their perches in almost any number he They can be seen flying so thick through the me hogany forests of the Cauto River that a single shot would probably bring down more than enough for a day's cating. These birds are cleanly i habit and their flesh has a fine taste. They are easily tamed, become good talkers, and after once being domesticated are never persuaded by their fellow kind to escape. Indeed, a soldier carried ne fine bird entirely across the island on his sad die bow from the north to the south coast, and although it had its freedom in camp and at nigh to fly away and chatter with its fellows, it always cturned in time to resume the journey next morn ing. It had not been in captivity more than a

There are in Cuba neither the blackbird as we know it nor the full grown crow such as we have in the States; but between the two, larger than th ormer and smaller than the latter, there is a creature which the natives call the "rain crow." It is found in every part of the island, on the mountain lops and in the depths of the swamps, but it is useful neither for food nor song and is generally lisliked. It has a curious, stumpy, round which has caused some to nickname it "jewbird." The origin of its title "rain crow" is the fact that the bird does not seem to find discomfort in exposing iself to the heaviest showers, and after a rain the oushes, trees and plants for miles in every direc ion present the curious spectacle of thousands o black wings spread out to dry in the sun. No one disturbs them and, therefore, they do not fear the approach of man.

In no other land are the buzzards so numerou and so useful as they are in Cuba. Theg hover over mountains and valleys, circling about and ever watchful for a morsel, and it must be said that they have no difficulty in finding all they want. They are the great scavenger force of every city, and it is well that they are so indusrious in their calling; for otherwise much of the filth in the towns and in the country surrounding would be left where it lay. One town near the north coast in Santiago Province is called "La Ciudad de las Auras," which means "city of buszards," and it is correctly named, too, for there the buzzards are more numerous than the inhabitants and share with the latter their domiciles, taking the places of dogs, cats, chickens and other domes tic creatures. There is no law against their destruction, and yet no one thinks of disturbing or njuring them. They are as much at home about a human dwelling as the owners themselves.

Among the migratory birds that visit Cuba in winter are the green-winged teal, the pintail, whistler, wood duck and coot. Great sport can be had with these birds if the sportsman is properly equipped. Pelicans, water-turkeys, fish-ducks, herons of all varieties and colors, cranes, eagles flamingoes, hawks and owls of several kinds including the rare white owl, woodpeckers, especially the ivory bill, the ibis, and along the shores gulls and sea birds innumerable are seen. One beautiful bird of the interior deserves especial mention. Owing to the distance at which it was seen, the writer was unable to identify it. It was a tall, handsome creature, and was walking lightly on the lily pads. Its color above was a beautiful spectrum blue fading into creamy white on the sides and bursting into a brilliant scarlet on the breast and lower body. Its legs were green, bill orange, and the head was crowned with a coronet similar to that worn by the California quail. It was not web footed, but had three broad toes branching to the front and one to the side, which ndicated the wader rather than the swimmer.

Fifteen species of the humming bird are pecu liar to the island, the largest of which is the longtailed hummer, measuring ten inches from tip o beak to end of tail, and the smallest, the verain, which weighs but twenty grains. This birdling has a head no larger than a pea, and legs hardly onger than those of a good-sized mosquito. Its entire measurement from tip to tip is an inch and a quarter. Strange as it may seem these tiny creatures are easily tamed, and it is not unusua to see pets of this kind enjoying the same freedom in a household as a parrot that has been domesti cated. At one hovel, presided over by a mistress as hideously ugly as the pet was beautiful, the writer saw a tiny vervain contentedly taking its food from a quill inserted in a toy cup filled with uice of the sugar cane, and both were held in one hand of the woman.

The pink tinted this is one of the denizens of the ienaga swamps, and here this bird may be found wading in the mud, delving with its long, sabre shaped bill into holes and drawing therefrom whatever prey it may chance to discover. It loves to roam over recently inundated lands and in places where heavy rainfalls have turned the dry have lost in stature and breadth, but they have soil into a marsh it may often be seen prodding

Of the cormorants little need be said, for the indolent flyers are common in almost any land and especially so in the Southern States of our own country. In Cuba it was astonishing to find one mahogany hued individual who had aufficient ingenuity to put these creatures to some useful purpose. Among the savannahs of the Nipe on the north coast lives a man with his family, who has built his hut on stilts near the edge of a vast cienaga awamp. Fishing is good in the neighborhood, but the man never could muster un energy to use hook and line, so he has trained few of these cormorants to do his angling for him. The birds roost about the hut, on the eves, railings or stumps in the water, and every now and and then some member of the colony will make a sudden dash at the surface, the result being a fine fat fish which is dutifully brought and laid on the

gishly along, but the Captain blocked it again.

Then the boa became somewhat angry and began

threw itself in a bunch. At that moment Capt

Smith fired. The bullet grazed the tsnake's neck.

but did no other damage than to scorch the skin

and cause the creature to become furious. It

formed itself into a ball and, rolling like a sho

down hill, threw itself with great force against

horse and rider. The impact staggered the horse,

unseated the rider and tore the saddle loose. Capt

Smith was thrown into the soft brush, the fright-

ened borse galloped away and the maja, seeing

no other victim handy, attacked the saddle and

soon crushed the leather and woodwork to a mer-

oundle of fragments. Capt. Smith had mean-

while recovered himself, and with his Mause

placed a shot through the serpent's spine about

seven feet from the tail and ended its existence

The skin is beautifully marked, and in its dresses

state measures 17 feet, 8 inches from tip to tip.

anaconda is also a native of Cuba. The writer

has compared both species of constrictors, living

and dead, and finds there can be no doubt of the

fact. This reptile was not supposed to exist in

Cuba, but the proof is beyond question, and the

statement that the anaconda of the tropics is also

an inhabitant of the "Queen of the Antilles" must

The crocodile is common in the swamps, rivers

and marshes, and an industry has sprung up in

the hunting of these brutes for thefr hides and

teeth, which has proved profitable. American sol-

diers stationed along the banks of the Cauto River

or crossing marshy tracts found great sport in

hereafter be accepted as true

Although the fact is not generally known, the

o form a coil but instead of completing the coil,

platform. The reptiles of Cuba are generally not poisonous though the juba, a snake that grows to a length of six feet, is said to possessa certain degree of venom. The natives, however, declare the juba to be ab solutely free from all harmful qualities, and in proof of their faith in this assertion freely handl t. The maja, a member of the boaconstrictor family, is the largest serpent on the Island. It grows to a length varying from 12 to 24 feet, and is nore freely encountered in the swamps and jungles than among the foothills or in upland territory As a rule, the Cuban maja does not possess the aggressiveness so prominent in other members of the species inhabiting the Isthmus and South sac and a stinger fully half an inch long. American countries, but once in a while the creature becomes aroused to a sense of its powers, and declares war against anything in sight A short time ago at Sagua de Tanamo Capt. E. C. Smith of the United States Postal Service had an adventure with a huge maja which he will probably re

"Isn't that a new wrinkle?" asked the char member for many days. Capt Smith was mount-"What?" said the clerk. ed on a native pony and was armed with a Mauser, a Colt's revolver and a machete. Upon nearing small stretch of cleared ground on the side of a hill he noticed the maja crossing the spot and riding of a 14-karat, gold-filled ring. around in front attempted to head it off. The anake turned in another direction, crawling slug

The clerk, who turned out to be the proprietor also, laughed. "Not at all in this part of town," ae said. "The practice has been in vogue here for everal years and has continued to grow in popuarity until it has become quite the proper cap ndeed, when a man comes in here now and asks o look at plain gold rings we consider him a little off color, and feel rather mean toward him, as hough he were usurping a feminine prerogative Anyway, why shouldn't the woman buy the ring, looking at the matter from a common sense stand oint? It saves no end of trouble. A ring from a woman's point of view is a matter not only of sen nent, but also of adornment. She wants her ewelry, however cheap it may be, to be of the proper ut and the proper size. Now, what man, I'd like o know, can go in and select the right kind of ring ven if he has got the measure? Not one out of wenty. It is a lot more satisfactory for all conserned for the bride to come in and pick out what she wants without troubling the bridegroom, ex-

"You see, this is a neighborhood where the people ion's stand much on the fine points of etiquette. They insist upon the ring to tie up the contract with, but two thirds of these rings are unengraved and sell for from \$2 to \$4. It's fun to see some of the women when they first state their errand. They beat about the bush and make their want known in such a coquettish way that I don't wonder, sometimes, that the young man, whoever he may be, has lost his head. Maidenly modesty, I suppose, makes them shy, and they begin by sa ng they are looking for a plain gold ring for a riend with a finger 'about the size of mine.' When they say that, I always smile, I know what it

shooting these saurians as they floated along or TO WOMEN: BUY SIX CLUBS | the green in the stroke by using just the stroke | it appeared to the spectators, fully 500 feet, same to the surface for a sun bath.

The iguana and overgrown lizard, is often er countered, but the most numerous denisens of the swamps are the chameleons and the true lizards of which there are too many varieties to attempt to enumerate them. About the shores are every variety of the huge sea turtles, and inland there are many species of the tortuga and tarrapin fam lies that live in the depths of the blackest swamps where they are born and reared never to see the

Perhaps the most interesting sight to the stran ger in tropical countries is the countless numbe of cangrejos or climbing crabs which one meets far land, several miles from the shore. Some one has said that there are more crabs on land inCuba than there are in the suffrounding waters; and the visitor crossing interior prairies and meeting these crustaceans in great swarms while they are migrating from place to place, is apt to declare the statement true. They are seen at times when or the march covering many miles of territory, and a horseman auddenly aurrounded by one of these moving armies becomes convinced that the cangrejo was built for speed.

One must travel in strange lands to learn strange strange facts. In the markets of Neuvitas and Gibara the writer first made acquaintance with the octopus as an articl.e of diet, and saw prawn the size of young lobsters, grotesque and hideous nough to give the holder the nightmare. All along the hidden reefs and saw-tooth rocks lining the shores of Cuba are many varieties of the octo poid family, the most numerous of which is the argo, which is not without a certain degree of beauty. Its body is covered with silver cloud spots and fine dottings of rose color, which are enhance by a broad band of ultramarine blue crossing the back diagonally and fading away in the lower parts of the body. The animal is, however, as angerous as it is beautiful. A gentleman who not long ago was searching for shells along the north coast discovered among the rocks a baby argo, which upon observing him tried to escape He was not sufficiently cautious, for upon attempt ing to capture the strange thing it sprang upon him and fastened its long tentacles to his shoulder and arm. He could not tear it loose, for its suckers held firmly, and nothing but the will of the animal could release him. In this condition he ran towards a boat that happened to be near, while the enraged argo, with its eyes protruding from the middle of its body, made ev get its beak in position to bite. At last, nearly fainting, he was about to give up the struggle when a man, hearing his cries, rushes forward and by several sharp cuts with a boat knife kills the argo. He could only remove portions of the carcass at a time, so firmly did the suckers hold, even after the animal had been killed. The argo s the smallest of the species, and this specimen, which nearly conquered the gentleman referred to had a body no larger than the ordinary clenched hand. With arms expanded it measured from tip to tip not quite four feet. The true octopus is a dangerous, repulsive thing, and is much dreaded and feared, especially by the sponge fishermen along the Cuban coast. It has two ugly, movable eyes, eight long feelers, each feeler being providid with 120 powerful suckers, by means of which the creature holds its prey while in the act

But it is in the insect creation that Cuba excels all other islands in the Western Hemisphere. There are few venomous insects flying or crawling about but they are remarkable for size, brilliancy and inquisitiveness by day and luminosity by night. There are all sorts of beetles, among which the electric beetle, with its night-burning lamps, is the most conspicuous. There is the great Atlas moth, gigantic fur-coated, night-flying nsect, the largest winged bug in the world. Ar unusually large specimen of this moth would measure about fourteen inches from tip to tip. flies alone over 800 species are known. The one most to be dreaedd is called "rodador" the roller, something like a mosquito, which fills itself with blood like a leech and when satiated drops off and rolls away. Of butterflies, the name is legion. rom the tiny atom no larger than a pin head to he gigantic wing spreading beauty reflecting the olors of the rainbow. At night the fever breed ng, germ-spreading marshes are turned into flames of light, not mere dots and twinkles as on oonds at home, but large brilliant glares that give he impression of an electric display. A few of these brilliant insects are used at times by the natives to give a most charming effect to some of their entertainments. At the dances or on the various town plazas of an evening the senoritas nd children often adorn themselves by attaching electric beetles or other luminous insects to the

Of fleas and mosquitos a great deal might be said. Nowhere else, except perhaps in the Hawaiian Islands, are the fleas so exceedingly numerou and sop ersistently attentive as they are in Cuba This pest, that is very little understood in the States, becomes in Cuba a positive plague. And n conjunction with the latter the mosquitos are a terrible torment, for whether by day or night, in the cities or forests or wherever one may chance to be, these annoying insects are constantly or the alert to rob one of rest, and no one yet has discovered a mosquito bar that is proof against them. Of scorpions, centipedes, spiders and tarantulas there are no end.

The centipede often attains a length of from ten to twelve inches, but it is not feared so much as the tarantula, for the latter grows to an eno mous size in the island and is said to be simply overloaded with venom. In Mexico and South scorpion that is not entitled to much respect for to stinging powers, but in Cuba there is a deadly. black variety whose sting has been known to produce fatal results. The agricultural ants of Cuba are also dangerous to human kind, and ther s another equally dangerous and ugly insect which, translated as nearly as possible from the Cuban patois into our language, significe "bullint." Its bite is considered to be almost as deadly as the sting of a black scorpion. It grows to ize larger than the common wasp or hornet, and builds a mound so strong that the dome will easily support the weight of a man. An 16-year old Cuban boy was stung on the ankle recently by one of these insects and died a few hours late. The writer found in one a well-developed poiso

BRIDES WHO BUY WEDDING RINGS. Growing Practice Which One Jewelle Thinks has its Advantages.

"For the bride to buy the wedding ring," re plied the observer, turning to look at the young roman who had just gone out with her purchase

cept, of course, for the money. He always cettles the bill; at least I suppose he does.

THAT IS, IF YOU WANT TO MASTE THE GAME OF GOLF.

then Go Out On the Green and Practice Week With Each Stick in Turn-This Plan Brings Out Cup Winners, But There Are Other Methods Here Described.

There are two sorts of letters that come to a newspaper office which may be answered in the same general way. The questions come from two sorts of women; those who have bought a rolfing outfit and want to know the quickest way o learn the game, and those who want advice or dubs to buy as well as how to use them afterward. The average golf professional who should be asked the latter question will at once advise the purchase of so many clubs that the caddle bag will bulge out like an old-fashioned umbrella As the song says, "It's a matter of business with im." But, candidly, it is a mooted point whether it is not better to begin with but one club rather than to buy a full set at the start. If one has the time to spare, the better way to begin, from the amateur standpoint, would be to put in a week of daily practice with driver, brassey, cleek, lofting iron, mashio and putter in turn, if possible under the eye of a good coach, and then, after the six weeks' of preliminary work, when the regular game is taken up, it is a certainty that such painstaking preliminary work will be rewarded by

ane showing on the very first round of the links To carry out the principle still further, the mo man who thus takes up golf need only buy a driver at the start, the selection of which she would have to leave to the professional or to a friend. But after a week with the driver, the beginner who follows this plan shall know about what sort of a brassey will suit her best, and, with the experience gained by another week, she should have knowledge enough to choose a cleek, and so on through the entire gamut of clubs. The pleasure of shopping for clubs on one's own account should help to make this system popular with the sex This system may be taken up in the reverse way f desired, that is to begin on the putting green then trying the approach shots, next the full and half iron shots, finally ending with the tee shot but this cannot be recommended. The great bene fit to be derived from the preliminary work with each club is to learn to strike with it accurately and fairly, with some sort of knowledge as to th distance it will carry. By beginning on the tee, when the regular rounds are begun, each club will be used in its turn with a better idea of the game than if the practicing began on the putting green for in that case the ideas of succession will hardly e so clear, in fact the first impressions are ap to be set "toysy-turvy."

At the last women's championship, with the exception of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, very few of the contestants showed an all-around knowledge of the uses of the different clubs. All were strung from the tee, but thereafter their choice of clubs was a haphazard one and the result of the strokes usually a matter of luck. Many, indeed, used the brassey for half-iron approach shots with the result that the ball flew far past the green. Those who learn under the progressive system described at least would not make that mistake. It differs from hie teachings of the professionals, from themselves by the fact that they will practice for days at a time with a certain club, be it cleek, mashle or putter, when they fancy that depart ment of their game is showing weakness. Bu many persons cannot take the time to learn to handle the clubs in such a slow and systematic way. When this is the case let the beginner buy the six clubs named above and a caddle bag and set out determined to do or die.

Once on the tee the professional will show the pupil thestauce, but if there is no coach to be had the way to stand may be learned by following any golf match. The game is so common now that t is no longer necessary to draw a diagram when the word stauce is used, besides it is generally admitted that the conformation at 1 congth of the individual player must govern the way of tanding and that it is useless to sar which foo shall be placed forward or back. The grin should be firmer with the left than with the right hand and a full swing is best, but, so long as the ball be wall hit, all minor matters are now left to personal consideration. But there is only one way to get a long ball. The club head must describe a circular line, beginning as far back as possible, and after the impact, the club head must follow through on the same line and the player turn with arms out after the ball. The stroke must not end with the hitting of the ball. This is the principle and only diligent practice will bring It out, for the natural tendency is to hit and stop. Girls who have played either tennis or baseball will readily comprehend what "follow through" means, and also the difference between a hit and a sweeping stroke.

After the work on the tee, practice the swing wherever and whenever there is a chance to swing a club. During that brief spell before dinne which the French call the "bad half-hour," it is Miss Heatrix Hoyt's custom, when at home in Westchester, to practice the swing on the lawn each evening. The systematic work, like the daily dumbbell exercise of a gymnast, is just enough to keep the style good and the muscles tense. Miss Amy B. Pascoe, who is nearly as prominent in golf in the United Kingdom as Miss Scatrix Hoyt is here, recommends the beginner at ee shots to practice in the garden if links are not near. "Have a sheet hung loosely between two costs," writes Miss Pascoe, "some ten feet high and hit as hard as she can. The sheet receives the balls, which fall harmlessly to the ground." The better way is to practice from the tee for an hour at a time, if possible under a professional's uition. The second shots on long holes, When the ball is well teed up, should be played with the friver. If the ball is on a stony sport, or in a deep turf lie, use the brassey, which is nothing but driver soled with metal for such emergencies and is used in the same way. The great difference is hat the lie for the brassey is usually only an indifferent one, and the stauce must be altered to guit the hang of the ball. When the lie is too bad for the brassey even, try the cleek or lofting iron. Often, too, the nature of the ground makes it necesary tow use an iron for the second shot, although still a full drive to near the green. When an iron must be taken under these circumstances remember that accuracy and not distance is the object in view in making the change. Do not force the waaker club.

Usually, in playing full shots with the cleek or tess powerful froms, the rule is to take a shorter swing than with the wooden clubs. This practice is still generally taught although the modern principle is to take as full a swing as may be used with ease whenever playing for a full shot. On all full iron shots, even with the mashle, the club is forced to its full power and the beginner should be well pleased to hold the green. To fall dead to the hole on a full shot is a matter of luck, but on three-quater, half-swing, or wrist shots which are the approach shots proper, the striving is always for great accuracy and whoever is bet ter in this respect will always score in the "short

game." The three quarter shot is played with stiff arms and the club head hardly rises above the line of the right shoulder. There must be no shoulder dropping nor rising of the heels, as in the full shots. Half-shots are from the elbow only, with stiff wrists, and the upper part of the arm pressed close to the side. Wrist shots are played sharply and vary in style with the distance to be covered One of the oldest rules is that the shorter the shot the further the right foot must be put forward. Nowadays the rule is that the right foot may well be put forward on short shots, for it often tende to make the direction more accurate, but the stand is a matter of choice. Many good golfers play all shots from the left foot. It is the backward swing of the club that makes the difference between the full, three-quarter and wrist strokes, but, in each the follow through should be force

It is a good plan to shorten the grasp for each scending distance on the approach work. There are three sorts of approach shots; the low, running up shot, the pitched up shot, and the pitched shot played with cut, so that it will rest lead where it falls. The beginner should not ery for cut, or back spin, on the approach shots, leaving such delicate work for greater experience The point for the novice to gauge is the distance from the hole and her attempt must be to get on

that will make the distance, by carry and roll. In every case the ball must be hit clean, with just a erraping of the grass beneath it. Do not jak into the turf by trying to hit behind the ball, unless the ball is in a gully and must be chopped Instead, the club head should strike under the ball, close to the turf and follow through on the line of flight. For a high pitch the iron must reach the ball before the hands, for a running-up shot the hands are past the ball before the iron hits it. Force and swing will do the rest.

In putting, the right hand does most of the work. the left hand must be moved with it to make the shot true. Usually the play is from the right foot, but, as in the other plays, the stauce is optional. Direction and force are the points to be considered. Undoubtedly the best putters have an intuitive knack of catching the true line to to the hole, which is the great thing to be studied. But, lacking this genius, audacity and practice will do much to atone for it. Women who have played croquet are too apt to tap the ball, instead of carrying the putter through with the stroke, but, on the other hand, the play through the hoops educates the eye to follow the straight line across turf. American women are usually good putters It is at once the easiest department of the game and yet the most important, for, as the saying is, "the good putter is the match for anybody."

Beginning with the full set of clube and doing

at least eighteen holes daily, with incidental practicing, a woman or girl should pick up a fair game in a month, but it will take a much longer time to reach any sort of winning form, unless the handicappers are unusually kind to her. Under the progressive plan of a week with each club, be played over at all, but the fair golfer who begins in this slow way will win in the end, for she will very soon reach the "scratch" class when her regular playing begins. Cups and trophies will soon blossom forth in her boudoir, and men will seek out this wise maid or matron as a partner in the mixed foursomes. So, while the progres-sive system is rather a dull and mechanical way of beginning, the results quickly show in go that, as the copy book text has it, "Industry is its

DARING OF PARACHUTE-JUMPERS. A Business of This Season of the Year which

Besults in Many Fatal Accidents. This is the time of the year when the parachute-jumper is up in the air. At least if he is not up in the air he is down in the woods dangling among the trees, or lying in watery grave at the bottom of some lake. He is a daring and spectacular fellow. He has a living to make, and this is his barvest time. It is the time when he goes up and down the country, in more senses than one, giving exhibitions for the amusement of crowds at county fairs, summer assemblies, mass-meetings, and picnics. If he goes through the season and escapes with his life he may consider himself lucky. He takes great risks and demands big pay. Sometimes he receives \$100 or more for a single performance. It is a perilous business. The other day, at

Corey, Pa., Frank Reynolds, an amateur aeronaut and parachute-jumper, lost his life because he could not swim. He had never before dropped with a parachute, but his opportunity came when he was engaged as an attraction for a summer assembly at Findlay's Lake, fifteen miles from Corey. On the afternoon of July 31, in the presence of a large crowd, the young man made his ascension. The balloon went up 3,000 feet. There it struck a current of air which carried it out over the lake. In the great crowd which watched Reynolds as he swung loose from the trapeze-bar of the balloon and opened his parachute to drop was his wife, who suddenly startled everybody by crying: "He can't swim and he will drown!" Boats quickly put out in response to the alarm, but Reynolds struck the water where there is a depth of ninety feet, threw up his hands, and sank, while the nearest rescuring crew was 200 feet away. He was twenty-five years

Edward M. East, twenty-one years old, met a similar fate in a Minnesota lake, drowning he first week in August. He began the hagardous work early this season, hoping to make more money than he could in any other business. His career was cut short at his fifth ascension. It was in the town of Walker. The young aeronaut made his ascension in the evening, and there was a big crowd on hand to watch the performance. The hot-air balloon shot up to an alititude of several hundred feet, when a strong wind caught and carried it out over the south arm of Leech Lake. Then the balloon was lost to sight. A steamer hastened to the rescue, and although the balloon was recovered, the aeronaut was not found. A search was kept up all night, but the body was never recovered. It is supposed that the parachute failed to do its work properly, and that East, in attempting to cut himself loose, became excited and fell headlong into the lake.

Charles Keef, a Cleveland aeronaut, met death in that city on July 10. In the pre-A steamer hastened to the rescue,

death in that city on July 10, in the pre-sence of a crowd which had assembled to deam in that city on July 10, in the presence of a crowd which had assembled to witness his ascension and parachute jump, at Euclid Beach Park. The balloon and parachute were attached to a guy rope, which in turn was fastened to a stake. As the balloon became inflated it swayed and tugged so powerfully that it pulled the stake from the ground. Released from its moorings, the air-ship shot upward with a sudden jerk, and the trapeze bar was broken by coming in contact with the flying stake. Keef clung to the ropes of the balloon, and almost before any one realized the situation, he had been lifted to a height of 150 feet. He probably felt that it meant certain death to cling longer to the ropes and allow the balloon to carry him higher; so he took the one chance which remained, and released his grip. He landed squarely on his feet. Both his legs were broken, and his internal injuries were fatal. He died without regaining consciousness.

clousness. One of the most thrilling fights for life in mid-air this season was that of W. A. Thayer at Streator, Ill., on July 27. Thayer Streator from Collins, Mich., went to streator from Collins, Mich., to make an ascension at the picnic given by the local camps of the Modern Woodmen of America. Early in the afternoon he started on his aerial voyage. The balloon rose rapidly to a height of about 1,000 feet. started on his aerial voyage. The balloon rose rapidly to a height of about 1,000 feet, and then drifted toward the southeast. Suddenly the balloon began to descend quickly, and the parachute opened. Thousands of spectators were watching every movement. They saw the frantic but unsuccessful attempts of Thayer to loosen the parachute from the balloon. He could be seen using every effort and straining every muscle and nerve to free himself and his parachute, until suddenly the balloon collapsed. A few seconds later Thayer struck the ground. He was dead when the first man reached his side. He fell 200 feet, landing on his back on a railroad track.

ng on his back on a railroad track. Streator furnished another balloon sensa-tion this season. Mme. Carmon, a profes-sional aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death in a burning balloon there early in July. Gasoline was used to hasten the in-flation, and the flames ignited the balloon. Some excited spectator shouted to let go, and the workmen dropped the guy rope. and the workmen dropped the gr Mme. Carmon became entangled ropes, and was carried up head downward, like a flying-trapeze performer. Thousands witnessed her perilous ascent. Soon the flames burned a hole in the balloon, allowing the gas to escape, and this caused a speedy descent. The balloon found a landing on a housetop, and the woman, curious to say, escaped with a few bruises.

W. A. Ward, a Bloux City aeronaut, was

W. A. Ward, a Sloux City aeronaut, was equally lucky. He made an ascension at Lekeview, Ia., on July 5, before a crowd of 5,000 people, and when at a height of more than 150 feet his parachute tore loose, but did not open. He fell to the ground, but, to the great surprise of the stregeons who examined him, he did not sustain fatal injuries.

At Kansas City, earlier in the season, Howard Twiss son of a former Mayor of that town, borrowed a balloon and attempted an ascension and parachute jump for the entertainment of his friends. It was at City, after allowing for the alope of the river. Mr. Chanute tested all data worthy of consideration in his determination, so that there is nothing upon which to base a doubt of its accuracy."

when the balloon was caught in a sudden blast of wind and capsized. The parachute blast of wind and capsized. The parachute failed to do its duty, and young Twiss, the balloon, and the parachute all came tumbling to the earth in a heap together. Luckily, the amateur seronaut and his trappings fell first into the branches of a big tree. Then, through the thick foliage, Twiss came tumbling to the ground, the force of his fall much broken. He was picked up unconscious, and carried to a hospital. The surgeons found several bones broken, but said he would recover. Twiss will not try

said he would recover. Twiss will not try ballooning again.

An unexpected balloon ride carried Eugene McCarthy, a Vermont farmer, to a height of 3,000 feet, and, strange to say, he returned to earth unhurt. This voyage was made at the Mad River Valley Fair in September, 1897, in a hot-air balloon. While assisting in the preliminaries for an ascension, McCarthy got tangled in the car-ropes, was made a prisoner, and he shot into the air far above the bare top of Bald Mountain. More than 2,000 men, women, and children witnessed his remarkable flight. In the first confusion of the start upward the spectawitnessed his remarkable flight. In the first confusion of the start upward the spectators did not recognize McCarthy in the balloon. They saw a stranger in the rigging, dangling below the hig canvas bag, and, naturally thought, as everything went up noiselessly, that his presence there was an unadvertised part of the programme. What made the double ascension still more interesting to they was the still more interesting to them was the every-day appearance of the man. He was dressed, not in ballet costume, like the wo-man, but in modest farm clothes. There-fore, the crowd sent up a rousing cheer to the balloon. In answer the young woman, who rested comfortably on the trapeze-bar, bowed and threw a kiss to her admirers. As for the other performer, the man in shirt-sleeves, he seemed frightened. He shirt-sleeves, he seemed frightened. He neither bowed nor waved his hand, but held on tight, and took no notice of the spectators. They watched him rise to a height of 2,500 feet, where, like his companion, he was merely a dot at the end of a thread. At this point the young woman said good-by to McCarthy, and took her parachute-jump downward. He naturally preferred her company in that lonely region, but with true Green Mountain grit, he held on to the ropes and patiently awaited de-

Freed of the weight of the girl and parachute, which dropped towards the fair grounds, McCarthy and his airship leaped 500 feet higher. Personally, he was satis-fied with 2,500 feet, but he was compelled to obey the law of nature. He held his breath, and grasped the ropes tighter. At an altitude of 3,000 feet the balloon floated lazily in the still mountain air. Far above Bald Mountain he took a panoramic view of the scenery, which showed the Montreal mountain in Canada, the white peaks in mountain in Canada, the white peaks in New Hampshire, the whole sweep of Vermont to the south, and Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks in New York state. But the man in the balloon soon tired of his view. He then waited for the hot, smoky air in the bag to cool, and take him home. His descent was as easy and graceful as the parachute drop of the young woman. He landed, uninjured, not half a mile from the fair grounds. People surrounded him the fair grounds. People surrounded him as they would a hero. In a few words he told the story of his wonderful experience in midair, then hitched up his horse, jumped into his wagon, and drove home. He has since died comfortably in hed.

on to the ropes and patiently awaited de-

GREAT FLOOD OF 1844. When the Grent June Rise Covered Sections Along the Missouri River.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. WASHINGTON, July 29 - The flood of the Brazos was without precedent for that locality. It still puzzles the government meteprologists, who can only account for it by most unusual conditions of rainfall. The fact is interesting to recall that a similar surprise occurred in the Missouri valley over half a century ago. As "the great flood of 1844," it has a place in the local history. From the earliest Indian traditions to the present time that stands as the greatest flood of the lower Missouri. There had been nothing to compare with it before. There has been nothing like it since. In the records of the government weather service these data

about the flood of 1844 are preserved: "The stage reached on the present scale of river measurements was 37 feet on June 0 at Kansas City, 16 feet above the danger ine. At Booneville the river reached 33.6 feet two and a half days later, which was 13.6 feet above the danger line at that place. The flood was caused by the coincidence of unusually heavy and protracted ains, with what is known as the June rise,' the melted snows from headwaters, It is said that about the middle of April the rains began to fall in brief showers nearly every other day. After a few weeks it began to rain every day. It poured down for days and weeks, almost without cessation. The river was rising quite rapidly, but no danger was anticipated, for the oldest settler had never seen a general and destructive overflow, and did not know that such a thing could occur. The river con-tinued to rise, however, at the rate of twelve to eighteen inches a day until June 5, when t went over its banks, and the situation be came alarming. The channel was full of driftwood; occasionally a log house floated down, with chickens and turkeys on the roof. In several instances men, women, and children were seen on the tops of houses floating hither and thither, and turned and

floating hither and thither, and turned and twisted about by heavy logs and jams, but the people were rescued by parties in skiffs. "On June 20 the water had reached its highest point, and the next day began to fall, but the damage done seemed absolute and the ruin complete. The flood extended from high reachily tree." from bluff to bluff, generally, two miles. There was not an acre of dry land in the rive r bottoms from Kansas City to the bouth of the river. The rains subsided, and the river fell rapidly. A few persons moved back to their farms in what was then a very sparsely settled region, and, although was impossible to do any farming the latter part of July, it is reliably re-ported that enough corn was raised that season for the people in many places to Where Kansas City now stands the flood

was about three miles wide. In what is now known as the packing-house and wholesale district, where the Union depot stands and all the switching grounds are located the water was about ten feet deep. The flood extended over the present site of Armourdale and Argentine in Kansas, near the mouth of the Kaw, but there were few settlements at the junction of the Mississippi and Kaw in those days. A deplorable con sequence of the great flood was the seaso of sickness which followed and the high rate of mortality. It is said that it was impossible to find a well person on account impossible to find a well person on account of the miasma resulting from the decaying animal and vegetable matter. Chilis and fever prevailed in their most malignant form, followed in the winter by spinal meningitis, then called 'head disease,' which proved very fatal. An important fact connected with this flood was that steamboats going up the river found it as low as usual above St. Joseph, Mo. All the tributaries of the Missouri, in the state of tributaries of the Missouri, in the state of Missouri, are believed to have overflowed their banks in 1844 very extensively, although in that early day there was scarcely anything to damage along the streams in the way of personal property.

"The flood level at Kansas City was determined and marked on a second." termined and marked on a pier of the Han-nibal bridge when it was being constructed by Mr. Octave Chanute, who was super-

vising engineer of construction. was obtained by the collation of eleven or twelve high-water marks, preserved by old settlers on both sides of the river. Mr. Chanute states that there was practical agreement in the well-authenticated marks. Some years after the completion of the bridge, a few local engineers expressed agreement and the state of the completion of the state sgreement in the well-authenticated marks. Some years after the completion of the bridge, a few local engineers expressed some doubt as to the accuracy of the stage, claiming that it was too high, but Mr. Chanute, who was then building a bridge across the Missouri at Sibley, about thirty miles east of Kansas City, found the high-water marks at that place to corrected.

M'CALLA AS A COMMANDER. HIS INSPIRING MANNER ON THE

BRIDGE OF A WARSHIP. Quick Discorpment and Decision of the Man Who Is to Take Charge of the New-nrk-Praise for Those Who Deserve It and

That Promptly Given-The Marblehead. Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who has just been ordered from the Norfolk Navy Yard to the command of the cruiser Newark, is often thought of and spoken of as a disciplinarian of such rigid ideas that he is likely to use severity where firmness would be sufficient. That where Capt. McCalla is there is discipline, is as true a saying as it is a needless one. But everybody who be came familiar with conditions on the Marblehead during her ceaseless activities of last summer commented on the apparent freedom from arbitrary formalities that characterized the ship, There was no suggestion of the martinet which her captain had been represented to be. Everything was done that was required to be done and was done on time; everybody was busy, yet with time to be courteous, and everybody was manifestly contented to a much greater degree than appeared to be the case on some of the ships after months in the tropics. The spirit of one man pervaded the ship, which in unconscious recogni-tion of this was as often called, and by her own men as well as others, the McCalla as the Marble head. It was just a bit curious at first to hear men who were supposed to be secretly chafing under the requirements of a sharp disciplinarian requesting friends and chance acquantances to spread the custom of calling their ship after their commander and to give his name to Guantaname

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An unpublished incident of the campaign in sive nature of the Marblehead's commander, and his quick detection of salient facts and his equal readiness to reprove or commend, show, perhaps, one of the secrets both of the efficiency of the ship and the popularity of the man directing her. It was one morning after the warships, colliers, transports and supply ships, lying in the harbor during the night, had found themselves under the Mauser fire of Spanish guerillas who had come down the western shore of the bay from Caimanera, in the darkness, and from points of the land comparatively near to the ships had sent a shower of the bullets with their quick, sharp ping g! ping-g! ping-g! ping-g! across the decks. Similar performances had marked more than one night, and the Americans were tired of them, so it was determined to rake the woods and bush of that shore on that June morning pretty thoroughly.

Most of the small fire had come from a penin-sula with a broad end juling out from the main western shore, called Hicacal Point, and from a ppint just to the he north of the peninsula from which it is separated by the main channel of the harbor leading up to Caimanera. The St Louis took position at the southerly end of the peninsula to rake it northward. The Suwance ran up into the shallow water eastward of the upper point to attend to the nuisances there. The Marblehead from her station well down the harbor steamed slowly up to gain a favorable position whence her fire should cross that of the St. Louis (only the St. Louis couldn't shoot that morning, and sent most of her shots away over into the channel beyond, and once imperilled the Suwanee).

"What is the range, navigator?" Commander McCalla asked as the ship neared the position he intended her to take. "Nineteen hundred yards."

"Let them have one from the forward gun there at 2,000 yards. Have you got it? Fire." The shot from the six-pounder fell into the water not far from the shore.

"O, you'll have to do better than that for us navigator. Increase your range [to the gunner] 125 yards and let go again." The shell struck the sands just outside the line

of the trees. The ship until then had not quite come to a stop. "What now do you make the range, Navigator?" "Twenty-one hundred yards."

"Make the range 2,200 yards and make those woods hot." Other guns of the ship began to speak. The St. Louis was sending her wild shots over into the channel. The transport Panther was barking down near the St. Louis. The Suwance was roaring with her 5-inch broadsides, as it seemed, so quickly

she was firing. "Signal the St. Louis her shots are going over. Who fired that last gun att? Amend your range and fire into the brush there. Twenty-two hundred yards and a little to the northward."

The Marbichead was using her port guns, as stood on the port side of the bridge, his glass at at his side the next as he watched his gunners on the deck below at either side of him. The guns kept on speaking.

"That midships gun has it right Put another one right there. Signal Suwanee he'll be aground I he runs down that shore any further. Who is firing that after gun? What do you mean? Send that man up here!"

The commander's tone suggested a sentence of instant death. A strapping young fellow, with the arms of a blacksmith, came upon the bridge. "Are you firing that gun? What alls you? Go sack and be careful. Put the shots where I tell From just over the crest of a low hill at a bend of

the shore north and eastward of the Suwanee there came suddenly volleys of musketry fire diected upon that active little ship. "Ask Capt. Delehanty if he wants us to attend

This last exclamation upon swinging his glass ust in time to see the last shot from that troublesome after gun "Put another one right there. Good. The man

at that gun stand out Splendid! That's what we This was said, be it remembered, to the same man who a few moments before had been called to the bridge for reproof, and, like the reproof, the commendation was hearty and public.

"Cut a shrapnel at 2,800 yards and let those felows who are bothering Suwance have it." Such was McCalla on the bridge. The next afternoon the circling vultures over the peninsula voods and above Hicacal showed that that morning's work had not been in vain. Cubans later taken up by the Suwanee confirmed the indications of the buzzards.

TESTING ARMY REVOLVERS.

Wherein the New Patterns Differ from Those Heretofore in Use. From the Springfield Union,

Tesis of the models of revolvers submitted by the Smith & Wesson and the Colt Companies or the United States service, began at the armory yesterday. The trial is conducted by Major Greer, Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Horney, and is made at the water shops, The tests made yesterday were regarding the penetration, accuracy and velocity of the weapons. The revolvers are also to be tested with regard to rust and endurance. The tests will probably occupy to-day and to-morrow The revolvers which are being tested are of thirty-eight caliber and are nearl; similar in pattern. Both break at the side and are somewhat roughly made to withstand the vigorous

The Smith & Wesson revolver is a radical departure in the revolver patterns of that firm, All of their previous recent patterns have had the automatic lock at the top of the barrel, which has been such a distinguishing mark of the Smith & Wesson revolvers. In the revolver before the examining board, this device has been done away with, and a solid frame has been substituted. Instead of breaking at the breech, the chamber of the revolver falls over to the left when a small thumb spring is pressed. The elector is then struck with the left hand and all the shells in the chamber are ejected simultaneously. From its action the weapon is to be known as the "hand ejector." It is built much heavier than any previous rejected simultaneously. From its action the weapon is to be known as the "hand ejector." It is built much heavier than any previous rejected to take the regulation 38-caliber revolver shell used by the government.

The Colt revolver now before the board is changed from the Colt revolver in use in the army at present, in accordance with the auggestions of a board which investigated the latter at the close of the war with Spain. A number of springs have been eliminated and the general tendency of the changes is to make the weapon mere automatic in its workings." which has been such a distinguishing mark of